



the Arch of Rome and its rights are derived from the pretence, directly from the Supreme Being, that man has interfering with those rights as he pleases, and should be, of no force; and to solemnly stipulate that the rights of the Church shall be inviolable, and that the violation of Church property shall be binding forever, and that it is proclama from the house-top, that the Pope knows his claims for his Church to be baselless, and that in this thinking, also, what a State church will for its own protection, it *must* throw itself into the hands of governing secular authority, which are the principles of the Concordat, and the dogmatical basis that form the foundation of all the claims of the Pope.

One branch of the Concordat is the warranty of the Pope, as contrasting wonderfully with the episcopal warranty, which is the basis of the Anglican system, as in England, on which we had occasion to comment last week. The reader may rely on it that his tendency will be to throw a wet blanket

land marked the career of quite a number of distinguished English Church ministers. We refer to the comparatively paltry salaries allowed by the Pope to his Spanish bishops and other chief churches in Isabella's dominions. True, when compared with bishops' salaries here, they are enormous, as paltry as they may appear in a land where the Church is as much a part of the State as the army and navy. I will not enumerate the details of this part of the bargain, merely remarking that the forty-five bishops and nine archbishops of Spain are to receive, in the aggregate, but £55,000 per annum—a sum only equal to what is pocketed by law by England's four first prelates.

land but twenty-seven shillings, which, in a country where the poor are legally entitled to receive about £190,000 a year, is a paltry sum. It is only down this sum at £145,000. This Spanish Catholic provision is also for Spain's Indians, and, for other words, for a population exceeding that of England and Wales by millions, and having the same religious and political opinions. The Pope's keys clerical call to catch the rats, rather than to sleep on the hearth-rug of the English fashion. Though its miracles are a sham, and not the case with its machinery; for its priests are emphatically pastors, and its bishops the most enlightened and liberal of prelates. Its conferences, its historical associations, its religious services to the cause of civilisation, its world-wide organisation, and its strong vitality, which, together, inspires respect from all, which is by means the case with the English State Church, and its numerous sects, are the main elements of its programme, the conventionalisms of the middle class and the tool of political party.

ment of property in its hands, has wasted a sum quite as great as ten times the cost the Spaniards are forced to pay for their whole Episcopal establishment. Thus, a single English bishop of the inferior grade receives, in addition to his legally handed emoluments, and the enjoyment of palaces and palaces, a sum equal to three times the part of the Spanish primate, exceeding that of the three archbishops of Valencia, Seville, and Granada, and equalling the aggregate allowed to a five Spanish bishops, with the extra salaries of two Spanish cardinals thrown in for good measure! Bless us, how much more wisely would our English bishops have taken up the original to

Rome dared to fix any such financial enormity under as this! Does any one fancy that the moderate, and good Jewish fishermen of old dreamed what a legacy of taxation upon the shoulders of the world they were leaving to the sons of their successors? Of all misused peoples, the people of England gets the least return for its great expenditure in this line. They get but a Protestant church, which almost vies with Rome in obscuring the dark dogmas of the middle ages, and which, in this era, "reason stands aghast, a faith herself is half confounded;" a church claiming the right to monopolize the titles conferred by the New Testament on pastors

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denant British public opinion still grovels in the mire of illiberality. As originally framed the bill took from all but the Government the right to persecute for conscience sake; but, amended, that "manly" effort, as against Catholicism, is made common property for all the realm. It passes the Lords in its present shape, it cannot be a dead letter, for bigotry is a luxury more to be indulged in by certain classes of the English, on passing occasions, as "milling," "fighting," or "bear-baiting" by others. If spiritual liberties of England are really in danger from what the worn-out Pope and his effete Council may do in this age, which no well-informed and sensible American can believe, the

maner implies a common right. So it is proper thus to allow not only the Government but the people to act, each man on the defense when his rights might be trampled on by a thing done at Rome. The Government's view of the question—the demand of the exclusive right persecute the Catholic bishops—implies its own conviction that there is something radically objectionable and inherently unconstitutional in the measure; otherwise, why not intrust its enforcement to every citizen, as that of every other general law is devolved? So surely as a remedy wrong implies an universal right of remedy, surely should the law of the kingdom be open to this extension to the restoration of every oppressed

The disposition of the Government to its general his right, however, proves that it originally brought forward the measure in obedience to what it believed to be unfounded popularly national prejudice, which it despised, but obeyed in order to strengthen its clutch on power. It is worthy of note, that, in the consideration of the measure, the ministry set its face earnestly against every proposition to amend originally on the Catholic side of the House, while its position to the amendatory propositions from the side of greater bigotry were but nominal.

DISSENT.—The *St. Louis Intelligencer* dissents from the position assumed by the Whig party.

Ohio and Pennsylvania, that "as the compromise measures were not recommended by a Whig administration, and were not passed as party measures in Congress, perfect toleration of opinion respecting these measures should be accorded to Whigs everywhere." It cannot subscribe to any such sentiment, and says:

"No toleration of opinion respecting these measures will be accorded to Whigs, any more than it will be accorded to Democrats. *Whichever gets the votes of Southern Whigs will be the friend, the advocate, and the defender of the compromise, in all its parts.*"

That's candid, and we believe the *Leading Whig* speaks the general sentiment of the Southern Whig press.

The *Dulham Gazette* is informed that the *Provisional Era* is still in existence, and continues its advocacy of Freedom and Equal Rights. Bailey is still absent from the city, but the *Provisional Era* editor acknowledges his obligations to the *Provisional Era* for its "first rate notice" of the *Era*, its own and correspondents.

THE CASE OF JOHN DAY.—The Jury in the case of John Day, charged with the murder of his wife in this city, rendered a verdict of "guilty," on Saturday evening last. Mr. Morgan, the prisoner's counsel, entered a motion for a new trial, which is to be argued on the 20th inst., to which day the court stands adjourned.



